

NATIONAL

WORONI

THE JOURNAL OF
THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
STUDENT'S ASSOCIATION

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come together



The decade of the 60's has left us. With it has gone Martin Luther King and a "dream". Gone also are John F. and Robert Kennedy and a legend. The 60's saw the escalation of the Vietnam War, the commencement of the Middle East War, the bloodshed in Biafra and the formation of Ian Smith's minority government. And man has taken a trip to the moon.

The prospect of the 70's is both frightening and exciting. Already we have seen the death of Bertrand Russell and the official end of the Biafran War. In Australia the mineral market is booming again, the Wool Board has come under attack, so too has the Wheat Board.

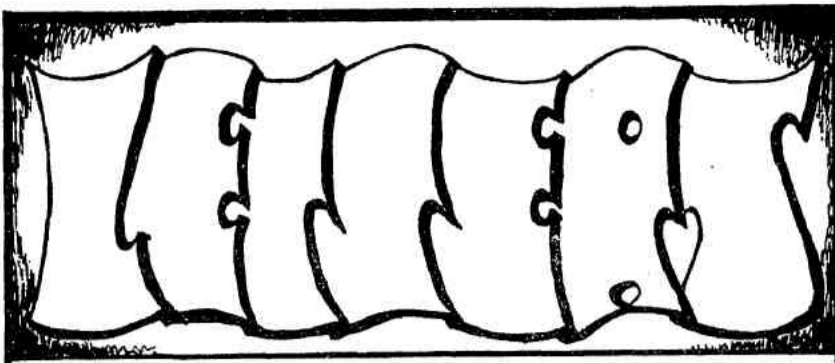
Australia appears to be facing an education crisis, a Primary Industry crisis, an industrial crisis over arbitration and a New Guinean headache. Mr. Gorton says new health schemes are possible! The Liberal Party faces tough opposition in the coming session of Parliament.

The 70's have already given us much talk about drug addiction. The war on pollution has begun. The 60's saw discussions of the "generation gap" and of "credibility gaps" - these are old. What new phrase will the 70's coin to gap the gap that exists between man and man. The new word is charisma. The new sound is from Abbey Road and the new theatre looks like being nude. And our generation throbs.

On campus there has been little throbbing. There have been small areas of action. At the end of last year a new SRC executive shuffled itself into power at a very small SRC meeting - they have yet to prove themselves. The new President is under observation. And watch for the first SRC meeting.

The most interesting events have occurred in the Union. The Union has a lot of talking to do. Even more it has some action to plan. Watch for the institution of the Liquor Ordinance. Lets hope we shall see some civilized drinking at the ANU. For comments on the Union's activity see the article on the Union.

As the new Editor of Woroni I would like to welcome all new students to the University. I hope 1970 will be a year of thought and action. As Sir Paul Hasluck said in his Australia Day address "dig". If you dig hard you may be amazed and dismayed by what you find.



Dear Sir,

I would like to register a strong complaint about the cost of food in the Union and ask the Union House Committee to justify its present inflated prices. I might point out that these revised prices are now comparable to charged made by commercial restaurants such as the "Down Under" in town, and yet all undergraduates pay large compulsory fees for the "privilege" of belonging to the Union.

Can the silence of the Union management be taken as an indication that there is in fact no justification for these hefty increases?

Yvonne Holt
Arts 3rd year

Dear Sir,

As a plain milk drinker, I object to paying one cent above the suggested retail price of a half pint of Bega plain milk. I would like to point out that the Union obtains these half pint cartons at 6.95 cents wholesale and retails them at 9 cents, with a 28% profit margin.

I am paying \$22 per annum Union fees. What do I get for paying this? - merely the opportunity to pay one cent more than the man in the street who goes to his local milk bar.

What is my \$22 Union fee doing Mr de Toth? What benefits does the Union hold for me?

EJ Arts III

Dear Madam,

After a hard morning's labours, battling to earn a crust, stricken by the ravages of hunger and starvation, and practically broke, I crawled into "The Union" (Your Union and Mine) to purchase a good, honest bite to eat. My attention was arrested by the fact that all the Milk Bar charges had skyrocketed overnight, as it were. But not to panic - the good old Refectory meals seemed to be much the same (except salads and chooks, but who eats them, anyway?). Romping weakly up to the servery, I requested a dose of "Curried Steak and Rice" (- Good old Curry, still 45c).

Imagine my astonished dismay and utter disbelief to cop one dollop of rice (about a fistful), a slurp of curry (almost a cupful), and still be charged 45c!!! Even Greasy Louis isn't that stiff!

You first years have the dubious honour and privilege of forking out

\$33 to starve at exorbitant expense in the A.N.U. Student's Union, supposed to be non-profit making. Other full-timers lose \$22 and part-timers \$14 - and for God knows what. Where the bloody Hell does our money go? And you can't even get a lime thick-shake!

What a great time to jack up the prices, when the place is practically empty of students (who therefore could not be consulted), and before the first years arrive, so they'll have to accept the new status quo in blissful ignorance.

I'm afraid I fail to understand how the Union, subsidised by our fees, has to inflate the (already high) prices, when the eateries in Hobart Place and Civic can afford to charge much less, and still pay their high rentals and rates, and evidently make a profit.

Come off it, Union, we're not bloody fools. If you charge less, you'll get (and keep) more customers. I eat in Civic now and I'm not the only one.

Yours crapped right off,
Graham Smith

The Editor,

I am appalled at the Union's attitude to food prices. Recently all the prices in the Union cafe and some in the Refectory have risen. Prices that were considered too high last year are now ludicrous, especially in relation to the supposed function of the Union. Now Union prices are far higher for sandwiches for example than Woolworths. While Woolworths sandwiches are cheaper they are also freshly made and one may choose from many varieties. Woolworths egg sandwiches 11 cents - Union 13 cents!! Students can't afford to eat in the Union any more.

This is an indictment of the management. Who does run the Union, and for whom is it run? I hope 1970 sees some changes made by the people in the Union who the students have elected!

Yours sincerely
Hugh Haynes

Dear Editor,

I tried to get a drink this afternoon, Thursday Feb 19 at 3.10pm. There were 24 people and 1 person serving. You can imagine what happened to my arvo drink.

"dehydrated"
IV year Arts
Students

THE BEST GEAR
COMES FROM

JAKI'S

AND NOT ONLY THAT THERE'S A MINIMUM
10% DISCOUNT
FOR ALL A.N.U. STUDENT'S WHO PRODUCE THEIR
UNION CARD!

GET WITH THE SWINGING SCENE

JAKI'S

Monaro Mall - Giles St. Kingston.

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MARY CLOWRY
ALISON RICHARDS
ROBERT SOMOSI
ADAM SALZER
HUGH HAYNES
CHRISTINE CALVER

ANU UNION
AVAILABILITY OF LOCKERS

LOCKERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR HIRE AT THE UNION OFFICE AS FROM 9am ON MONDAY, 2nd MARCH ON THE "FIRST COME FIRST SERVED" BASIS.

A HIRING FEE OF 50c PLUS \$1.50 REFUNDABLE DEPOSIT WILL BE CHARGED FOR THE PERIOD FROM THE TIME OF HIRE TO 1st DECEMBER, 1970 BY WHICH DATE ALL KEYS MUST BE RETURNED OR THE DEPOSIT WILL BE FORFEITED

APPLICATIONS ARE CALLED FOR THE POSITION OF ART EXHIBITION DIRECTOR FOR 1970 - APPLICATIONS TO CLOSE ON 30TH MARCH, 1970

E.C. de Toth
SECRETARY TO THE
UNION

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A.N.U. Opera House



WHERE IS THE UNION AND WHAT IS IT DOING

For three years now I have heard students asking the STUDENTS REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL to justify its existence and the way it spends its money. After the last six months I have come to the conclusion that it is the UNION that should come under such scrutiny. All is not well, and I am not alone in this conclusion.

My first grievance is the way in which the plans for the New Union Building have been handled. After a great deal of confusion and talk the Union Board rejected the first plan for the New Union and had the architects draw up another plan. This was done because the initial plan did not satisfy the majority of people who were to be using this building in the future. So the new plan returned to the Union Board somewhere near the end of the 1969 examinations. Obviously there were no students who could spend the time needed to study the new plans. During the holidays the Union Board met several times, discussed the plans and put them to the vote.

The time this procedure took was extraordinarily quick. Students were not given time to study the plans. I received an invitation to look at the plans and comment on them. The only time I had to do this was during the time the Union was closed for six weeks over the vacation. Now I find the plans are virtually finalized and it would appear it is just too bad for the students. I reiterate; this was done in great haste. The first year students who are entering this Uni should be concerned because they are the ones who will have to man the building when it is completed. What do they think of it? None of us know. Why was there such haste and why did this preclude the students from making their comments?

The second grievance arises out of Orientation Week. As Orientation Week Director I have been appalled at the attitudes I have found emanating from the Union Board. If students think they had to pay too much for most O.W. functions then they are right. I had my hands tied, so also did the Catering Manager of the Union, on the price of food.

To run a function in the Union that involves selling liquor requires, by the Liquor Licensing Laws, the provision of a certain amount of food. The cost, according to the Union, of a smorgasbord at the Friday night dance was \$1 per head. The cost of a reasonable dinner for the Saturday night function started off at \$2.35 a head.

These were the prices I was quoted by the Union catering manager. He had no authority over the prices of the food. When I approached the Union Executive Secretary Gene de Toth, I was told he had no authority over the prices, that it was either the Catering Manager's job or the Union Board's job. Well just who is responsible? After being quoted the prices that were set down by whoever was responsible for the prices, I then rang a private catering firm in Canberra. This firm I know is of high quality and offers excellent service. Their quote for the Smorgasbord Supper was 75 cents - \$1. Dare I add that their smorgasbord supper would have been of better quality than the Union's. Their quote, which at the maximum equalled the minimum price of the Union's, must have been giving them at least 30 per cent profit. Does the Union really make that much profit on SRC or Student functions? It claims it is not making any profit at all. Well then, where are all the funds going? Is there such inefficiency that it is costing the Union and therefore the student a lot of money.

The firms' quote on the Dinner was for \$2.00. This again equalled the Union prices. (the Union lowered their price later to \$1.50 for a smaller piece of chicken). Again this is including a certain amount of profit.

I want to know exactly what the Union Board's policy on pricing is. I was told that no loss could be made on food by the Union. Why is this a policy? Just where is our money going if it is not going to subsidise food. Every other students' Union I have been in sells food cheaply. They manage to do this by heavy subsidies.

There are no subsidies in this Union. In fact I have found it cheaper to eat in Woolworth's Cafeteria. Anyone desperately short of money should try there before they hand their money over the counter at the Union. If I had been able to, I would have had the outside firm cater for the functions that were organised. But the Union, while charging prices that rate them along side outside competitive firms, are subject to no competition.

The question of whether or not the Union should be providing subsidised food prices has been forced to my attention by the recent price rises. All food in the Union has been subject to a rise with few exceptions. The new prices are as follows:

OLD PRICE NEW PRICE

Tea	6c	8c
Coffee	7c	9c
Milkshakes	12c	14c
and ice cream	14c	20c
More ice cream	20c	28c
Chicken and Veg	65c	80c
Roast Beef	65c	80c

The two horrifying rises are the prices of tea and coffee, tea being 8 cents and coffee 9 cents. Just what is there is tea to cost 8 cents? Someone tried to buy half a pint of milk. It cost 9cents. I rang the Bega milk company to find the recommended retail price for a half pint of milk is 8 cents. What is the pricing policy here? And who is responsible? I understand that the Union Board decides these prices on the recommendations of Mr Gene de Toth. I WANT THESE COSTS JUSTIFIED TO A GENERAL MEETING OF STUDENTS. The retail price of milk is 6.6 cents. There is no overhead cost so the Union is making roughly 28 per cent profit.

The central issue remains. All full time students pay to the union annually a total of \$22, part-time students pay \$14 and the entrance fee for 1st years \$11. None of this money is put into subsidising food prices. Just what do you get for your money? The Union nights, the odd Union debates. I understand the Union debates committee has gained \$250 . . . not a great deal of the total budget. The Social Action group gets some money for their groups. The total would not exceed \$250 a year. The Union has an annual Dinner. How much of this comes from the Union budget I do not know, but again it would not be a great deal of money. I also understand that the wages of three of the Union employees are paid. There are obvious capital expenditure costs for the upkeep of the Union, BUT where is the rest of the money going? How can the Union afford to buy an offset printing press which is then hired out for student use.

I have come to the conclusion that this state of affairs requires three things.

- (1) A time and motion study done on the functioning of the whole Union.
- (2) Some rethinking of policy by the Union Board about their food pricing policies.
- (3) Some justification to students about where their money is going and what they are getting for it at a general meeting.

This state of affairs hits your pocket. Unfortunately it is usually the part time student and the student in financial difficulty that depends on the Union services. Are they getting a fair go? It is the duty of all students to decide what they think the Union should be providing and to find out if it is providing such services. If it is not then find out why.

If all students are rich enough to afford the small luxuries of the Union. If all students are apathetic to the Union and what it does then perhaps we should leave this ANU Opera House to its own devices. The future of the Union, and especially the new Union is up to you.

The Editor.

STUDENT self-help

CONTACT

New Zealanders are not much different from you or me. They do have a few problems of course - they are inordinately fond of the Queen, produce too much butter and cheese and are hospitable almost to the point of embarrassment. Positively they have sensational scenery, hot springs, a vocal racial minority, a determination not to become the eighth state of Australia and an agitating student body.

Put all this together and mix in the New Zealand character and you have a rich plum pudding of life. Nowhere was the dynamic qualities of New Zealand life better illustrated than at the recent Australia and New Zealand Health Association Biennial Conference in Auckland.

Australia has its fair share of conferences, but it would be hard to find one as invigorating as the one at Auckland

University. The key to its spirit was probably the active participation of the students in a conference that was often on a high technical level. The conference ranged over a wide variety of topics dealing with student health and touched on one of Australia's sensitive student problems - drugs. There was a hope at the conference that further investigations be carried out into the usage of drugs and whether marijuana can be separated from the hard drugs.

Some of the topics discussed at the conference included: "A Foothold in the University: The Freshman Year"; "Problem of Overseas Students: Adaptation, Housing, Study, Social and Sexual Problems"; "A ripple on the Sea of Tranquility", which discussed the development of the new medical school at the University.

One paper worth individual discussion was that given by a student of the University, Mr J.N. Coster entitled "contact".

"Contact" is an information and referral service run by the Auckland University

Student's Association. Its official aim is to "attempt some means of expediting communication between those students desirous or in need of assistance and those agencies capable of providing this assistance". It is a pure case of student help from the student body.

Mr Coster said the basis of the aims "is the apparent fact that many students are, for a number of reasons, reticent about approaching official agencies inside and outside the university, even when these agencies are, like a counselling service, in existence solely to provide help, and we

have assumed that an agency solely operated by students should appear to be more approachable body, especially when it is situated in the student union and thus on reasonably familiar ground".

Mr Coster acknowledged the help of the student counsellors, the university deputy liaison officer and the university chaplain in getting "contact" off the ground.

That such a remarkable idea as "contact" should come from the student body and

get itself into operation with good results is indicative of the type of student at the Auckland University. Mr Coster gave some idea of the organisation's success when he said that in first term of 1969 "contact" received about 140 enquiries. These ranged from general information, to legal advice and where was the VD clinic.

"So far the running of 'contact' has not been as smooth as desirable, but in general results have been far from unsatisfactory", Mr Coster said.

There is no space to go into the full details of the organisation, but suffice is to say that the staff works in a voluntary

fashion and is trained in the workings of the university.

While the ANU is not Auckland University, students are students and it might be worth while looking into whether such a system is needed here and if so would it work.

OUR FRIENDS -----



Dr Margaret Wallner



Mr Gough



Sister Pat Sorby

STUDENT WELFARE, STUDENT ORGANISATIONS AND STUDENT SERVICES

by David Walsh

The concept of the "academic community" is currently much debated, yet in one sense it has a clear meaning—that which refers to the leading of a sustained, varied and well-rounded life within the academic environment.

The University has the aim of enabling its students to achieve a balanced and stimulating existence on-campus, as well as developing wide-ranging interaction with other students.

Mindful of this, the University has accepted the continuing responsibility of fostering and supporting student sporting, social and cultural activities and, as well, providing for their health, counselling and housing needs.

Towards the end of 1965, the Council of the University received and approved recommendations from a committee appointed to consider student welfare. This committee was concerned that the University should adopt a "coherent and active policy with respect to student welfare", and the Hone Report, as the report of the Committee became known, outlined the areas which this policy should cover—health, counselling, careers guidance, and accommodation. Significantly, the Hone Report also stressed the value of the many extra-curricular activities which it recognised as necessary adjuncts to the academic pursuits of students.

People working in the areas of health and counselling are becoming more and more aware and concerned at the single-mindedness of many students in their predilection to study to the exclusion of those other activities which would give a sense of proportion, relief and balance at a time when academic demands are constantly increasing.

Is there then a real need for the student to pause a moment and consider how he might judiciously plan his time to enable reasonable involvement in the many activities within the University, in order to complement his studies and enrich his life? To this extent can the demand for student participation in University government be measured against a situation where the future of some student activities could be threatened by a lack of student support?

In a sense, then, the pertinacity with which study is undertaken could become detrimental to the healthy development of those recreational and social activities which should hopefully be an integral part of University life.

The University has assumed the responsibility of providing facilities by which the needs of its members can be met and satisfied. In the three years since the Hone Report was presented, much has been accomplished in the area of student welfare. Health and Counselling Services have been established on-campus, and students are now given assistance in finding private accommodation and in resolving pressing financial problems. To give students their own point of contact among the academic staff, the office of the Dean of Students has been created which, in addition to the informal and casual contacts with academics and administration, gives each and every student the chance of high-level response to problems and queries.

The present Dean of Students is Professor C.M. Williams, Department of History, SGS. In his capacity as Dean, Professor Williams serves on University Council committees responsible for particular aspects of student welfare—the Student Welfare Committee, the Halls of Residence Committee, and committees concerned with scholarships and prizes. Together, the Student Welfare and Halls of Residence Committees are concerned with most aspects of student welfare. At present, there are seven student members of the Welfare Committee:

- undergraduate representative on Council
- President of the SRC
- President of the RSA
- President of the Sports Union
- Chairman of the Union Board of Management
- a representative of the undergraduates residing in halls or colleges
- a representative of female undergraduates.

There is a student member of the Halls of Residence Committee, the undergraduate representative on Council.

The Student Welfare and Halls of Residence Committees are administered by a Graduate Assistant whose responsibilities are student services and activities, and general assistance and liaison with student bodies, as well as with individuals who require information and help with accommodation, student loans and other similar items. At present, this position is held by Mr D.B. Walsh, in Student Administration.

Two senior officers of the administration who are concerned with all aspects of student welfare are Mr C.G. Plowman, Academic Registrar and Mr G.E. Dicker, Assistant Registrar.

HEALTH

Issuing directly from the findings and recommendations of the Hone Report came the establishment of the Health Service in May 1966, with the appointment of Dr S.B. Furnass, a consultant physician, as its first Director.

The University agreed that facilities should be provided to assist students adjusting to the university environment. These facilities are freely available to all students without cost. Consultations are usually concerned with personal health problems but also include minor emergency treatment and advice and inoculations for overseas visits.

More recently the Health Service has established a Sports Clinic and has arranged for the services of an orthopaedic surgeon and a physiotherapist to be available to the University each Monday morning during the winter sports season to assist students with their injuries.

Dr Furnass is very much concerned with the more positive aspects of student health. He has combined with the University's Department of Clinical Science to conduct a survey of student health problems and the findings have proved to be valuable indeed to the development of future health services. Enquiries are being undertaken into environmental health in laboratories and catering departments and the Health Service also directs its attention to the question of student workload and the stresses and strains which might result from the overloading of work schedules to the exclusion of physical activities.

With the belief that recreational pursuits are desirable in the daily life of students, Dr Furnass has been actively encouraging the provision of better sporting and recreational facilities on-campus and, in addition, has set up a fitness laboratory in the Kingsley Street hall.

At present, Dr Furnass and Sister Sorby, the Nursing Sister, are housed on the second floor of the Copland Building.

COUNSELLING

Just along the corridor from the Health Service are the Counselling Services, incorporating three qualified clinical psychologists, Mr J.E. Gough, Mrs M. Evans and Mr D. Judge, and a Careers and Appointments Officer, Mr S.J. Rawlings.

In the Counselling area itself, students or staff are seen by appointment to discuss study problems, adjustment to academic life and research or personal matters. Matters of a purely academic nature are not handled by the Counsellors but by the faculty sub-deans, or by the appropriate academic staff. As well as individual interviews, the service from time to time offers group sessions dealing with study skills and related issues.

The Careers and Appointments office, under the direction of Mr S.J. Rawlings, is available to advise students about career opportunities. While this service may seem particularly directed at final year students, it is desirable for students in their earlier years to be aware of vocations and avenues open to the holders of different degrees. It should be helpful for first year students to become familiar with careers literature so that they can seek further advice on course structures.

The main rooms are available for hire by clubs, societies and other University organisations. Bookings must be made at the Union office. Organisers are responsible for the conduct of functions and consumption of alcoholic beverages at social functions is subject to a licence being obtained from the A.C.T. Police. An application for a licence requires the Secretary's approval.

Also located in the University Union are: the University Co-operative Bookshop Ltd, on the lower ground floor; the Students' Representative Council office, on the ground floor at the end of the corridor displaying students' notice board; the Sports Union office, on the ground floor, opposite the Students' Representative Council office; and the Cultural Affairs Committee office, on the lower ground floor, opposite the Committee Room.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENT' ASSOCIATION

The Students' Association affords a recognised means of communication between the students and the various other sections of the University, including the Council. It aims to promote the welfare of the student body in social life and encourages and supports over twenty clubs and societies, including the following: Abschol, Bridge Club, Classics Society, Evangelical Union, French Players, Geographical Society, Geology Society, Historical Society, Japanese Club, Kalidasa Society, Labor Club, Law Society, Liberal Club, Newman Society, Oriental Society, Overseas Students Association, Psychology Society, Science Society, World University Service, Student Christian Movement, Democratic Club, Student Klub, Impact and Art Club.

The Students' Representative Council is the Association's executive body elected from and by members. It acts on behalf of the Students' Association in all matters. It aims to maintain the place of student-organised activities in the School of General Studies and seeks to improve living and working conditions for the students generally.

At the beginning of each academic year, the Students' Representative Council organises an Orientation Week programme which is designed to introduce new students to the University. During the year, it arranges for the periodical publication of a student newspaper, Woroni, which is staffed and managed by students.

The Students' Association is constituent member of the National Union of Australian University Students, a union which brings student representatives to all Australian universities together to discuss matters of common interest.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE S.R.C.

Within the framework of the S.R.C. structure lies a Committee which has as its mandate the care and organisation of Student cultural activities. This Committee, though recently set up, has a fair degree of autonomy, and affiliated to it are nine clubs and societies, including: the Choral Society, the Film Group, the Jazz Club, Theatre Group, Poetry Society, Public Speaking Society, Literary Society, Folk Music Society and the Debating Society.

Activity in the arts on-campus is being encouraged in a number of ways and the Cultural Affairs Committee looks forward to future development both in the range and depth of activities it sponsors and in the provision of facilities.

THE SPORTS UNION

The promotion and care of sport and sporting facilities within the University is the responsibility of the Sports Union, which is administered by an elected Council of about eleven, currently composed of nine students and two staff, and by a permanent Executive Secretary, Mr Neil Gray.

Affiliated to the Sports Union are the following clubs: Athletics, Australian Rules, Badminton, Baseball, Basketball, Boat Clubs, Boomerang Throwing, Caving, Cricket, Fencing, Golf, Hockey, Judo, Karate, Mountaineering, Parachute, Rifle, Rugby League, Rugby Union, Sailing, Ski, Skindiving, Softball, Squash, Surfboard Riding, Table Tennis, Tennis and Soccer.

It is the general policy of the Sports Union to provide facilities and finance for as many sports as possible so that the largest possible number of students and staff will have the opportunity to take part in the sport of their choice. While all students pay a compulsory fee towards sporting activities, only 25 per cent are actively involved and only about 400 are interested enough to vote at Sports Council elections.

The Sports Union, in conjunction with the Health Service, and believing that some form of physical activity is necessary for the well-being of students, is attempting to promote campus sport on a variety of occasions throughout the week. It has also set up temporary indoor sports facilities in the Turner Drill Hall until such time as an indoor Sports Centre becomes a reality.

The Sports Union assists clubs in competing in outside A.C.T. sporting activities and maintains grounds and other facilities on-campus for team games.

The ANU Sports Union is a member of the Australian Union of Sports Associations and sends delegates to meetings and participates in intervarsity competitions.

LOAN FUNDS

Within the University, there are four principal sources from which students may be granted loans.

STUDENT LOAN FUND - This fund for undergraduates is administered by the S.R.C. through a committee of three (staff and students). The money available in the fund is obtained from grants by the University, the S.R.C. and other sources. All students other than first year students are eligible for assistance from the fund and the maximum loan normally made is \$600. Most of the loans made are usually to help students meet accommodation and tuition fees. Cases of extreme personal hardship are also considered.

RESEARCH STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION WELFARE FUND - The Research Students' Welfare Fund provides an interest free loan scheme which is available to all members of the association (those enrolled for Ph.D or Masters Degrees). There is no fixed upper limit in the loans other than the available balance in the loan fund

account. Priorities amongst applicants are objectively decided by a welfare committee. The loans are paid back either by instalments on mutually agreed dates, or by salary deductions.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S DISCRETIONARY FUND - The Vice Chancellor has available to him a fund provided by Council, from which he makes loans at his discretion to members of staff and students who, through circumstances beyond their control, are suffering extreme financial hardship. There is no upper limit to the amount available and the conditions covering the assistance given are kept flexible to meet the needs of the individual member of staff or student. Loans are not frequently made from this fund. It is the practice for students first to seek assistance from the Student Loan Fund.

UNIVERSITY CREDIT UNION - The Credit Union is a co-operative Society of which most members of staff and all post-graduate students receiving scholarship payments are eligible to join. Loans are normally made to post-graduate scholars only during the tenure of the scholarship and the loan ceiling is usually \$800. Recently, the Credit Union has extended its services to undergraduate students who are now eligible for membership.

BOOKSHOP SERVICE

There is on-campus a branch of the University Bookshop Co-operative which operates throughout N.S.W. This Co-operative enables members (staff, students and others) to purchase new books at discount which is payable at the end of every financial year in the form of a rebate.

The Bookshop is located on the ground floor of the Union Building and carries all recommended text and reference books. As the Bookshop only deals in new books, the Union Shop has a small section devoted to second-hand books. At present, the Bookshop manager is Mrs Tippetts.

Mr Rawlings maintains a careers library which is available for perusal by students. He also arranges, late in the year, for various employers to visit the campus to interview those who might have an interest in following careers with particular organisations.

As a result of recent deliberations by the Student Welfare Committee, a Part Time and Vacation Employment Service, attached to Careers and Appointments, was established during 1968. It was recognised that this service would assist students in reducing personal worries caused by financial difficulties. Mrs S. Kral is responsible for providing this service to those who seek either suitable vacation jobs or wish to supplement their term income with part-time work.

The third main activity of the Counselling Service is the Efficient Reading Laboratory. Courses for students are offered during first and second terms and these aim at increasing speed, comprehension and flexibility of approach to reading tasks. The laboratory is situated in temporary premises in Childers Street.

STUDENT ACCOMMODATION

The University attempts, where possible, to provide accommodation for its students. To date, it has on-campus accommodation for approximately 1200 students in its three Halls of Residence: Bruce, Burton and Garran and two affiliated colleges, Ursula and John XXIII. These places of residence are designed to meet the needs of students both from the academic and social point of view and are situated at the western end of the University.

Within the administration there is an Accommodation Officer, Mrs Verna Rosling, whose responsibility is to help students in finding suitable accommodation, whether in halls or colleges on-campus, or in private accommodation off-campus. Mrs Rosling is located in Room 24 in Student Administration.

Mrs Rosling assists in the admission procedures to the halls of residence and affiliated colleges and is able to advise undergraduate students on entry requirements and conditions. In addition, the accommodation officer seeks out and inspects all kinds of private accommodation for those students who require board off-campus. She seeks to place students where they will be most suited; both in terms of personal relations, and in living and studying conditions.

Mrs Rosling also looks after lost property within the University.

Where possible, the University Housing Office gives some assistance to married research scholars in the way of providing flats and houses.

UNIVERSITY UNION

The Union is the community centre of the University and provides a common meeting ground and amenities to students and staff in their daily life on the campus. The Union operates under an interim constitution approved by the Council of the University and is governed by a Board of Management. Its Secretary, Mr E.C. de Toth, is the chief executive officer of the Board, and is responsible for the day-to-day running of the Union.

The Union encourages the self-directed activities of various clubs and of the general membership, thereby attempting to give ample opportunity for the free development of personality as well as intellect. Located in Ellery Circuit, between University Avenue and the Chancery, it provides the following recreational facilities: a reading room with daily papers, periodicals and student publications; a games room with two billiards and three table tennis tables; a music practice room with a piano (members of many clubs practise their own instruments); general common room facilities in the upstairs coffee lounge; a television room accommodating fourteen people; a meeting room accommodating about eighty people; a committee room available for serious committee work; and societies lockers are available also.

On the ground floor, a refectory with seating for 250 provides morning and afternoon teas, lunches and evening meals. On the first floor, there is a coffee lounge accommodating approximately one hundred people. A milk bar close to the main entrance operates at all times when the Union is open, including Sunday.

The Union shop stocks second-hand books, stationery, stamps, dissecting sets, geological hammers and caters for other needs such as toilet articles, cigarettes, dry cleaning and shoe repairs. A gown hiring service is available. Cigarettes and confectionery are available both at the milk bar counter and in the Union shop.

the hidden persuader



by Professor C.M. Williams

Dean of Students

Everyone was very kind, but there was a note of sympathy in the congratulations of some which I hoped was unnecessary: a suggestion that to be Dean of Students in an era of student power was to sit in an uncomfortably hot seat. What *is* a Dean of Students and, what is more to the point at the beginning of a term of office, what should be try to be?

The first Dean of Students took office at the beginning of 1966. The creation of the position was one of many recommendations of a Committee on Student Welfare set up by the University Council in September 1964 under the chairmanship of Mr B.W. Hone. In August 1965, the Committee recommended that the Council should set up a full-time Health service; greatly expand the existing Counselling service; improve procedures for placing undergraduates in halls of residence and private lodgings; study the need for financial assistance to students; and promote the cultural, sporting and other extra-curricular activities of students.

Foreseeing a need to co-ordinate these developments, the Committee recommended that a Dean of Students be appointed as the Vice-Chancellor's delegate in matters of student welfare operated by the University itself, and as a means of liaison between the University and the Union student associations and the chaplains. He was also to have a limited role in the discipline of students. Broadly, the Dean was to be responsible for "general matters pertaining to the welfare of undergraduate students", including, specifically, National Undergraduate and Oriental Studies Scholars.

Now, four years after the first Dean's appointment, the office has had to adapt itself to practical needs. The Dean's disciplinary functions, for example, have disappeared—to the great comfort of the present incumbent. He is no longer required to levy library fines and the like, but he is free to offer advice and assistance to any student who may find himself embroiled in the University's formal disciplinary machinery. In a formal sense he has little to do as co-ordinator of the various welfare services operated by the University, for those services have naturally evolved discreet, effective working relationships that depend far more on the professional skill and experience of the people who run them than on the interest of a lay co-ordinator.

Nevertheless, the Dean of Students still has a part to play in the development of the established welfare services. There is, for instance, a need for better dissemination of information about those services. A few days after taking office I found myself listening to the woes of a very depressed student. He was short of money to pay his fees; his lodgings were uncongenial; he needed a vacation job; he had lately become incapable of sustained study; and his health was worrying him. That student was unaware of the existence on the campus of a series of services designed to help him overcome every one of his problems. It would be folly to publicise the welfare services in such a way as to stimulate an artificial demand for them, but it is essential that every student who needs help should know where to find it.

That depressed student illustrates one sense in which the Dean of Students can still do a useful job of co-ordination. Students' troubles seldom seem to come singly. A Dean who knows that a student has a whole range of troubles can quickly and easily put him in touch with each of the appropriate services, in such a way that without embarrassment or breach of confidence the services can co-operate in the student's interests.

At present the student in search of help may get quite a lot of exercise in the process: the welfare services are not yet housed, as the Hone Committee hoped they would be, "as close as possible to the centre of undergraduate student activity" in permanent premises designed specifically for their purposes. Health and most of Counselling are in the Copland building, but part of the Counselling service (the efficient reading branch) is in Childers Street. A student in search of a loan, a chaplain or lodgings must seek them out in various parts of the campus. Furthermore, the natural expansion of academic departments and the impending demolition of Childers Street mean that the major services will have to move soon. If they were to be given room in the projected new Union building this, too, might have to be regarded as a temporary expedient. Sooner or later the welfare services must find a home—or homes—of their own, and the Dean of Students must make himself a nuisance to financial advisers, site-planners, users committees and architects until that home is a reality.

But the Dean is not, and should not be, mainly a co-ordinator of services that need little co-ordination, or a lobbyist for those services. His general responsibility for student welfare gives him a potentially bulky brief, even now that students themselves have a direct voice in the University's councils at so many levels. However effective the new machinery of consultation and participation may prove, it is students who were in many ways best served in a close, easy, natural, day-to-day relationship between students and teachers "with the minimum of formal machinery". Formally organised welfare services, however effective and however necessary, would never be complete substitutes for such a relationship.

It may seem almost a contradiction in terms, but I believe a Dean of Students can promote that relationship, though he cannot create it and he should not fool himself into thinking it possible to "speak for" either students or staff. From now on, students and staff will meet each other more than ever before in the relatively formal atmosphere of Council, faculty and committee meetings. I do not doubt that this will prove sheer gain. But even the oldest hand is always a bit self-conscious at a formal meeting, and the rules of debate are as inhibiting as they are necessary. My predecessors established, and I mean to continue, the practice of inviting students, administrators and teachers to meet at intervals in the relaxed atmosphere of a private home or club-room. When people feel free to sprawl comfortably while they listen and talk, the chances of their understanding each other are enhanced. It is hard to maintain an intransigent attitude or indulge in dogmatic gestures with a full glass in one hand and a sausage-roll in the other.

By providing conditions in which a Registrar and a Radical can sprawl while they argue, by being a listener and questioner, by being accessible to people as well as their reason, a Dean of Students stands a chance of contributing to that "diffuse, unspecific, unspectacular and unobtrusive" relationship between members of the University in which the Hone Committee saw the greatest hope of promoting student welfare in the broadest sense.

I do not see much hope of drawing into such a relationship those few students whose idealism has taken the millenarian form of a desire to destroy whatever is unlikely to eliminate the need for informal, natural dialogue between students, teachers and administrators.

The Hone Committee realised this very clearly. It believed that the welfare of established in the hope that something better and more beautiful will emerge in its place. It is simply too hard to understand, and impossible to come to terms with, someone who believes there is no point in trying to explain anything to anyone "who belongs" to "the system". Nor can one hope for much success with those rare academics who see students merely as receptacles for the wisdom of their elders. But between those limits lies an infinite variety of ideas and energies which could be turned to the advantage of the University community as a whole and of every one of its members.

"Student welfare" should not be seen only as meeting the more obvious problems of students. They, no less than those who teach them, need to feel that what they are doing as students is worth doing; that the University has a real part to play in making a future that will be far better than merely endurable. Somewhere near the heart of much student disenchantment with universities lies a conviction that no institution, however well stocked with sweet reason, sympathy and good will, can ever be sufficiently responsive to *their* aspirations: the impediments, internal and external, are just too great. The "free university" idea thrives not only on dissatisfaction with conventional disciplines conventionally taught, but also on a belief that only a students' university has a hope of seeing students' visions of the future.

However much truth there may be in that belief, I do not think it necessarily, or wholly, true. I see no reason why the University, without forfeiting the respect of the larger community, should not grow steadily more aware of, and more responsive to, the visions and hopes of its students. Such an evolution depends upon a continuous and spontaneous dialogue within the University, quite as much as upon the smooth working of formal machinery. As Dean of Students, I believe I should encourage that dialogue in every way possible.

Down with
de Troop
College
Clothes!



Join the Revolution. The Big Boutique has a slew of things just right for the active life. Ada leads the demonstration. Battle jacket teamed with a matching flaired skirt. In stock now Battle jacket \$10.95, skirt \$7.50.



From Melbourne Ken Pirrie sent a swag of skinny knits, all ribbed, all fabulous, but definitely for slender, supple bodies. Tons of colour, any amount of varieties, knit dresses around \$26, pants \$20.00, Tops \$22.00.



We'll have our Wraggs collection in mid March...This little preview will give you some idea of what's happening with Pure New Wool these days. Not inexpensive, but worth every penny. Pants are lined and every little detail executed with care and attention.

DAVID JONES

Up with the new individualism.



David Jones'

take a trip with culture

If you've got nothing better to do with your year than study, then don't read further. If you think you like dabbling in the arts and consider yourself something of a dilettante when it comes to practically any art form, then we might be able to find plenty to keep your spare moments occupied. On the other hand, if you've got nothing better to do with your year than nothing, then, pardner (to coin the western vernacular) you sure have come to the right place. Without even trying, the monstrous amount of cultural activities planned for the beautiful 1970 year will keep you so busy that your waking moments will be completely filled. Indeed and indubitably, it is not an exaggeration to say that exaggerations are here to stay. Just for the hell of it, and because there's probably nothing else to go on this page anyway, grasp your English-Rumanian dictionary, your guide book to the beauties of the Suez Canal,

your roloflex automatic camera with the 210 inch lens and invertible paranoid filter, and follow this exciting adventure through the disneyland of the ANU (please don't feed the animals. Postcards may be bought from the kiosk at the conclusion).

With some justifiable pride, we start our journey (watch the censor's scissors lady) with the film group - doyen of cultural clubs, boasting the largest membership and the most activity. You'll find film group screening its latest wares practically non-stop through Orientation Week. Last year they screened 47 full programmes of films, ranging from classics (like "Battleship Potemkin") to such contemporary avant-garde films as "La Guerre est Finie" (the translations are in the footnotes, sweetie). When it's not organising film seasons of the work of notable directors (you can tell them by

"esque" at the end of their names) with commercial cinemas, and special screenings and co-operative ventures with Departments and other groups, then the group is running a twice a week screening of top-line films. Membership covers admission to films, and a chance to take part in other activities. They publish a term programme of films together with erudite notes on the forthcoming screenings.

Of course, I don't have to tell you that that huge imposing looming mountain ahead is Revue; those clouds of smoke it keeps belching are brilliance, wit and imagination. I guess you could say it's the end-product of an age-old creative civilisation, and sort of gets together all the cultural activities in one massive display of performing arts (Gentlemen are asked to refrain from spitting on the humour), this year.



EMILY FRANKEL
soloist dancer

the review this year is called "whatever happened to hieronymous bosch?" which i think you'll agree is a pretty interesting question. it's on at the end of first term so you neednt worry about missing the exams. it needs talent - writers actors singers musicians dancers, anyone in fact if this excursion doesnt tire you, you'll make the auditions this saturday.

now, if you'll just follow me across the musical bridge into the choral society those who wish may pause a while for a tonic solfa before we proceed. perhaps the most interesting aspect of choral society is the dazzling waterfall of activity that greets the interested. if we can just move out a bit into this more open aria, we shall see the two major public concerts that are scheduled again for this year. the inhabitants keep pretty busy with special performances for university occasions and other public functions (six of these last year, for those of you interested in statistics). these major activities were balanced by radio broadcasts for the ABC, two "musicale evenings" and a weekend camp. of course, choral society participates each year in the intervarsity festival which this year will bring a mass assembly of fine voice together in melbourne. the inhabitants of this area are highly organised and guarantee those who join them considerable pleasurable amount of activities.

passing now beneath the waterfall and across the conductors podium we are immediately hit by what appears to be very hot air and our first impressions are

confirmed when we learn that we are approaching the debating society and public speaking society. these are grouped together naturally enough because of their proximity of their causes. the debate as to whether there is any great difference between public oratory and debating is one that perhaps we shall not pursue. suffice it to say that their activities are rather self explanatory. debating society is a member of the act debating union, and competes in local competitions as well as sending delegates to intervarsity. public speaking society orates weekly and compete annually for the r.g. menzies memorial trophy (cigarette butts should not be dropped in the cup thankyou) and also runs two socials which sound like a lot of fun. deaf mutes are extremely popular party goers.

the cooler change and the old smell in the air lets us know that we have reached the photography society. watch you step and please repeat please don't light anything in the dark room. we'll just play it by ear. the chief photographer tells me that a rather impressive list of things are planned for this year - anything would be an improvement on previous years when these troglodites rarely left their dark-room, which by the way is fully equipped for developing and printing films. however, in fairness, they cater for photographers at all levels of expertise and are planning classes in elementary photography as well as negotiating to obtain cut price film for members.

the sound of music scoops us lyric-

ally to the jazz club and folk music society. both societies have had their ups and downs with membership (please dont feed the double bass) and their activities are conducted more on a relaxed adhoc type of basis, true they both present at least one public concert a year and both attend intervarsities, but an important part of their activities consists of discussions, jam sessions, and record listening sessions. they have similar interests in their different spheres. both groups are looking to bringing more outside talent to campus in the form of special concerts etc.

following the limpid waters of this brook we encounter the quieter and perhaps more reflective atmosphere of our literary cousins, the poetry society and the literary society. the poetry society, of course, promotes the writing of poetry and presents regular evenings of poetry reading, sometimes in association with the jazz or folk clubs. these are often devoted to one specific poet or give members an opportunity to publically air their works. they also aim to bring well known Australian and overseas poets to the campus. here they share a common bond with the literature society who try to bring invited speeches to their weekly lectures and seminars for the benefit of members. as well an annual conference, possibly in some rustic surroundings will be held later this year. both these societies are major contributors to "prometheus" which is the anu literary jour-

nal which appears in spasmodic bursts of enthusiasm.

being rather careful of the swishing brushes we tread onto the canvas of the art club. this club could be best described as being in the genre of the hedonist expressionists. with little in the way of formal activities, it thrives through its devoted bundle of enthusiasts who one or two public exhibitions bring an offbeat sense of humour and artistic talent to the public eye. they had the distinct honour of having their exhibition of erotica banned last year by the union.

having come practically in a full circle to the end of our journey, i must point out "stage" which is a pretty creative theatre group composed mainly of post-graduates and graduate students of the university. last year they staged alex buzo's new play "rooted" and also dryden and purcell's "king arthur". several other productions are planned this year.

Before i leave you to buy your souvenirs, may i remind you that details of the working of the cultural affairs committee and its activities may be found else where on this page. having tempted you with such a fine array of activities, you'll doubtless be rushing to join many clubs. perhaps the best method is to go along to stalls run by these clubs during orientation week or attend some of the functions they've organised. if you miss out all round on them, watch for notices of the annual general meetings which will be held in the first couple of weeks of term. be cultural!

**THIS THING CALLED
AN ARTS DEGREE**

Those of you who have enrolled in the first year of arts degree course might or might not have asked yourselves the question - of what use is the degree to me?

You might simply have enrolled in the course because it provides an opportunity for you to study those subjects in which you have already demonstrated interest and ability, literature, history, languages or new subjects which sound stimulating and challenging, philosophy, psychology, political science.

Many of you will complete a degree majoring in one or other of these areas and proceed quite naturally into a job which uses some part of the knowledge and skills you have picked up. If you are like the majority of graduates in arts of this university, you will find yourself in one of three places - in teaching, in further academic study or in the Commonwealth Public Service.

In any of these places, you are quite likely to find that your degree has been of some practical value to you. In response to a questionnaire, a clear majority of arts graduates in a recent year said that their degree course had prepared them fairly well for their jobs.

However, many of them found, and most of you will find, that the arts degree has limitations. It is simply not a complete, self-contained course of preparation for a job. You might look with understandable envy on your friends in other faculties, who emerge equipped with a professional "ticket". But you should keep two things clearly in mind, first, that your degree is usually a three-year one, and no professional graduates are produced in such a short time and, secondly, that the purpose of the arts degree is not identical with that of others.

The Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professor Johnson, has put it very clearly:

"In the short term, let's face it, the arts degree seems of little use. It opens few doors. Having spent three or four years in the study of French literature, or philosophy, or anthropology, you are not obviously and immediately fitted to grapple with commercial, industrial or administrative problems. If you had wanted to be thus fitted immediately on graduation, you should have taken some other form of preparation, some other university or business course. The arts course from its medieval beginnings has always been in principle a preparation, not a terminal vocational course. If you want to be now trained for a particular career, in commerce or industry, in libraries, on computers, in sales or management, you need some training specifically directed to that career. It may be briefer, slighter and easier than an arts course; it is no less necessary.

This brutal truth is accepted by those

A DEGREE ?



Mr. S.T. Rawlings

now what real value is it ?

entering such professions as teaching, law or religion. They take their arts degrees and then their professional qualifications. For some reason, arts graduates seeking other degrees are less ready to undertake such further training; but it is no less necessary, to give one ready entry into the career of one's choice."

The message is clear: the arts degree is not useless. Not only does it provide a general education which is as valuable as the individual cares to make it, but it also provides an essential basis for entry to a wide variety of careers - provided that the graduate is aware of what is required of him in addition to his degree.

This something additional might be some further form of training as suggested by Professor Johnson. Or it might be something which you have to offer because of your personal qualities or extra-curricula activities. I find myself regularly suggesting to final-year students in the Arts Faculty that they look at themselves as a whole. Their degree will provide a basis, but it is simply wrong to offer just the fact that they have a BA to employers.

If you have entered the Faculty of Arts to get a meal-ticket in other words, then you have probably made a wrong choice. But if you see what you are doing as the first stage of obtaining a meal-ticket, then you are close to the mark. Even if the academic world appeals to you, you will find yourself required to do some further training, in the form of postgraduate studies, before a career is open to you.

So, see the limitations of an arts degree clearly. But be aware of its virtues. Use your time in it to the full to develop your interests and skills, and to grow personally and intellectually. Be careful about your choice of course. Talk to the Sub-Dean, to academic staff, to the Careers and Appointments Officer, if you are uncertain where a certain course choice might lead. But above all, think of yourself as an individual, not just as an arts graduate. Look at everything you have to offer and ask yourself the question, "what abilities and skills do I have, what positive contribution can I make on the basis of them, that the community requires?"

If the answer is "few, or none", then make sure that you take whatever opportunities are available for learning marketable skills.

When all is said and done, very few arts graduates from this university go without jobs (a maximum of four in any one recent year). Many graduates do find jobs which suit them entirely, but the real point is that you should not expect to immediately after graduating with this thing called an arts degree.

**STEVE RAWLING,
CAREERS AND APPOINTMENTS
OFFICER,
UNIVERSITY
COUNSELLING SERVICE**

S.R.C. News Briefs

Another National Union of Australian Universities (NUAUS) Council has run its course. Ten days in Melbourne may sound an attractive jaunt, but in fact Council is far from a holiday. Each day consists of three sessions - commencing at 9.30 am, and concluding at about midnight. Midnight brings a party, at least for the first half of Council, until stamina is sapped, or shortness of time precludes such activities. Interesting to think that students are supposed to be the leaders of tomorrow, and these are supposed to be student leaders.

What did Council achieve? ANU students will soon have to consider a fairly wide variety of motions for ratification. The process of ratification which gained great popularity at August Council, was even more popular at February. In fact, but for the requirement that ratification has to be asked for on Plenary, and not just on Commission motions, ANU could have held its own mini-Council.

NUAUS reform was the topic of Council. After endless discussion, questioning and lobbying, most people were more confused than ever. Despite some general trends the real result of reform discussion is that there will be a special four day Council in May, specifically to consider NUAUS Reform. Will they set up a Committee or maybe even decide something?

And for those who can't wait for democracy, next Sunday's SRC meeting will be looking for the likely candidates to be co-opted by the Students' Representative Council. Get started now. "Heavies" at ANU are currently extinct, but you can become one if you try long and hard enough.

The Social Tone of the ANU seems to be improving. Of course we have Princess Anne coming to visit the colonials at ANU for forty minutes on April 24. And now, to cater for the female of the species, the news is that Canada's Prime Minister and No 1 Eligible Bachelor Pierre Trudeau, will be visiting us on May 19. Sources have it that he wants to talk to students, as well as Barbara Streisand. So girls, form a single-line queue.

The 3rd Australian Universities' Arts Festival is to be held during the May Vacation next year. The man in charge of this venture, Mick O'Ferrall, is really getting things moving and the planning in 1970 will ensure that it becomes the best Festival yet. Keep an eye out and lend a hand, whether you're a culture vulture or a philistine; your efforts will be repaid.

Good news for WUS-ers. World University Service which, by its efforts in the developed countries seeks to aid underdeveloped peoples, has big plans as a result of its Annual Conference. Principally it plans to become more political and, like all good pressure groups (but not NUAUS), it therefore plans to move to Canberra, where they tell us the power's at.

And a happy note - ONLY 7.5 per cent of students who sat for the 1969 ANU exams, failed ALL subjects. Exams start 35 weeks from tomorrow. Good luck.

Mark Cunliffe, President S.R.C.

Experimental Underground Films

by Arthur Cantrill Creative Arts Fellow At A.N.U.

Above is the title of the two weekend schools we have arranged for Continuing Education (next one: 10-12 April) and it reflects the difficulty of defining what is virtually an explosion of cinematic styles, forms and directions taken by individuals using film as a medium of personal expression.

19th/20th century technology provided us with a new art form, and although artists such as Dali, Leger, Duchamp, Man Ray, Richter went some way towards exploring the possibilities, almost from the beginning it proved a prohibitively expensive medium for personal self expression. Except for the rare cases of enlightened sponsorship (of Cocteau, Bunuel), the only way open to the film maker was to compromise his vision and work within a film industry.

The smaller 16mm gauge opened up possibilities for independent film making, but an exhaustive exploration of the properties of the medium had to wait until a depression and a world war were

disposed of and some degree of affluence returned in the 1950's. An explosion of avant-garde film making followed, first in the States, then gradually spreading across Europe. Still a comparatively expensive medium, the film artists were obliged to shed the expensive claptrap collected by the industry, and use the most simple and primitive of equipment, with non-paid actors. As one of the early film makers, Maya Deren, said: "Cameras do not make films; film makers make films. Improve your films, not by adding more equipment and personnel, but by using what you have to the fullest capacity. The most important part of your equipment is yourself: your mobile body, your imaginative mind, and your freedom to use both." And Gregory Markopoulos, a leading American film maker: "The materials of the artist are less important than the soul behind the work. A writer may use cheap notebooks, a sculptor poor clay, a painter cheap paints, a film maker dated stock, cheap cameras." The need to economise on equipment was

soon seen to be a valuable discipline, obliging the film maker to be concerned with the basic principles of the film art, undistracted by the structure of refined and complicated technology which was proving an inhibition to the flow of original ideas in the commercial cinema. One of the great publicists of the New American Cinema, Jonas Mekas, described the quest of the film artist this way: "... this search is manifested through the abandoning of all the existing professional, commercial values, rules, subjects, techniques, pretensions. We said: We don't know what man is; we don't know what cinema is. Let us, therefore, be completely open. Let us go in any direction. Let us be completely open and listening, ready to move in any direction upon the slightest call... to break out of the net that is dragging us down."

An important stream of experimental film work is concerned with an analysis of the film experience—the physiological and psychological reactions to film—exploring the persistence of vision

phenomenon, the contemplative "minimal cinema" approach, the possibilities of expanding the medium to include elements from other media.

ORIENTATION WEEK EXPERIMENT

In our programme of film experiment during Orientation Week (9pm, February 26, Childers Street Hall), we intend to explore some of these possibilities. We will screen our new eye-opener film **WHITE ORANGE GREEN** (as well as other films) several times, with variations involving multiple screens, relating screen images with real life, movie images with static slide images, replacing the white cinema screen with other materials, destruction of the film screen etc. etc.

The aim will be to break down some of the conventions of the commercial cinema, exploring a more liberated approach, subjecting ourselves to an experience which will sharpen our perception of the essential qualities of film.

The year of the CAC

If the Cultural fiends at ANU are as active as they are ingenious, furtively imaginative and often bloody-mindedly intent on dominating the arch-bureaucratic scene, this year could be an exciting, cultural happening.

Like it or not, however, cultural happenings don't really just happen, they have to be "arranged". So culture vultures will invariably try their hands at that dirty game — administration. But when you put culture and administration together at ANU, you come up with a funny combination — an organisation which is based purely on personalities, con-men (and women. freshettes quickly discover the power of the skirt) and a willingness to do all the dreary work as part of the full culture bit.

The enamoured Big Brother of the undergraduate cultural scene is the Cultural Affairs Committee — affectionately known as CAC. CAC was born last year from a defunct and sterile Performing Arts Council. The odd dogsbodies of PAC — the professional students — became increasingly aware of the

difficulties of administering student culture.

CAC is an attempt to ensure, first of all, that student cultural groups can actually survive. Money is needed, and believe me brother, except for a few wonders like Revue and to a large extent, Film Group, cultural clubs have little hope of going their own. As far as CAC is concerned money is the most important thing for its clubs at the moment and they can't afford to be hampered by a) lack of it and b) nasty little people telling them how to spend it. So CAC has benevolently developed the kitty system which not only places much more incentive on clubs and societies to watch their purse strings but also prevents the bickering and bitching over money that often served to turn PAC meetings into a fishwife's free-for-all.

But CAC isn't a finance company — it's also what one might call a talent agency: except that its talent varies from the bathroom contralto to the Emily Frankels and other greats (Plug! don't miss Emily, Weds 25th 7.00pm

Childers Street). CAC promoted FUD (Festival of University Drama) last year and is also playing mummies and daddies to the Arts Festival coming up at ANU next year. Then there are the usual campus circuit tours organised in conjunction with Aquarius Board. If you don't know what Aquarius is, read your Orientation Handbook like a good child. Briefly, it means big money, big organisation and helluva nice people. Remember, your local culture vulture is your friendly culture vulture..... Anyway, these campus circuit tours are exciting, national things which we parochial little lot don't often get the opportunity to happen upon. Our Emily, for example, is visiting Sydney unis as well as ANU before tripping the light fantastic off to New Zealand. There are also big possibilities of the ABC concert orchestra something — wot they don't usually show the public — before our select university audience.

Strong and healthy university culture needs a CAO: Cultural Affairs Officer, to you philistines. At the CAOs conference in Melbourne earlier this month

it was generally felt that the CAOs lot is not a happy one. In the first place, he must be prepared to forego many personal cultural interests for the sake of liaising at national level. Except for the rare junkets to CAO conferences, etc, the CAOs work involves a lot of drudgery — it's very dreary trying to get students off their backsides and into some kind of frenzied action. Clearly, the CAO needs an incentive and it was suggested to Aquarius that overtures be made to Aquarius to have the local CAO paid, preferably on a commission basis, for acting as local agent for campus tours. Result: a more contented CAO.

One final thing: CAC was only one undergraduate member. The others are a bunch of lovely post-grads who still, lord knows how, manage to keep their fingers on the Student pulse. But that won't last indefinitely and most of them will probably go out with well-rehearsed whimpers. New blood is needed to prevent clots in the bureaucratic system. Believe me, you haven't really lived until you've had a cultural affair.

Liaising along with the Film Group

In 1969, the activities of the film group ranged from buying books on film to the production of a short film.

Films shown extra to the usual twice weekly screenings were those of Arthur Cantrill, Albie Thoms (Marinetti), and Nigel Beusst (Squizz Taylor). We also showed, in conjunction with the Center Cinema, a season of films by Francois Truffaut which included two Australian premieres, and several lunch time screenings. This year, although the exact films have not been decided upon as yet, and a major season of 35 mm film is unlikely, there is likely to be a similar sort of extra-programme activity.

Work in co-operation with Arthur Cantrill will continue; he is holding a weekend school on experimental film in April which is actually to be on experimental filmwork since 1950, and along similar lines to the weekend school he held last year on the early film experimentalists.

This year the university has made \$500 available to the film group for the

purposes of film-making. This is the first year that the film group itself, as distinct from individual members, has had any substantial capital available to assist film-makers on campus; it should enable this aspect of the film group's activities to be considerably expanded.

As the Canberra Film Centre is moving some of its screenings into the H. C. Coombs Lecture Theatre, and is offering price concessions to members of the ANU film group, a greater liaison with the Film Centre can be expected this year than has occurred previously.

Membership tickets of the film group are sold at every screening. The ticket costs \$1 and allows the purchaser to five screenings. Anyone may buy as many cards as he wishes during the year, and all members of the campus, because they are potential members of the film group, are welcome to the Annual General Meeting in the first week of term.

For the young at heart and the devoted

cinema, film group has already begun spreading into the field of film making, with two films almost completed from last year. These were mostly co-operative efforts and financed principally from their own pockets, but help is on the way in the form of the U.S. Fifth Cavalry, bearing money. The group also made a few smaller films for the Festival of University Drama last year and mixed media experiments. Film making ranks high on the priorities for this year's programme, aided by the undoubted brilliance and assistance of Corrinne and Arthur Cantrill, current Creative Arts Fellows.

(Stick close together please, we don't want to lose an enthusiast — these paths can be very confusing if you don't know much about kulcha). As we step out of the big box, we espy on the far horizon the shining glow of the theatre group. Theatre group wavers a bit in the breeze, depending on who happens to be around,

and suffers from a chronic shortage of producers. (Madam, how many times must I tell you not to use a flashlight when the actors are trying to make up).

Anyway, they seemed to herd better last year, and have been reproducing quite remarkably, so the zoologist tells us. Apart from staging two productions, "Look Back in Anger" and a New Australian play, "Big Boat", they were the hosts at the Festival of University Drama, which was an exhausting exciting fortnight of plays from all round Australia, workshops, parties, seminars, parties and discussions, and, oh yes, parties. This year, they'll be co-operating in the annual revue, and mounting three plays (one for FUD 70 in Perth — bring a flask of water please), and presenting a magnificent series of workshops each week on Sunday evening, if you don't mind skipping Mass for an extra dose of kulcha, and, oh yes, parties.

MUCK

Suddenly everybody is worried about the environment, and everybody wants to get in on the business of saving it. Fine, but we could do without a new smog of words.

"If current trends continue, the future of life on earth could be endangered." Nothing to do with the risk of nuclear war. The quotation is from a sober 60 page report published in June by the United Nations secretary-general, after the member governments had unanimously agreed to confer about the things that man is doing to his environment by "air and water pollution, erosion, and other forms of soil deterioration, secondary effects of biocides, waste and noise." A very similar apocalyptic theme has marked the series of Reith lectures just broadcast in Britain by Dr Frank Fraser Darling.

Mark Twain complained that everybody talked about the weather, but nobody did anything about it. With the environment as a whole we now seem to be doing a bit better than that. You might even say that something like a constructive panic is going on. The Council of Europe has just launched its European Conservation Year, and Nato's new Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society has held its first meeting. The UN Assembly has approved plans for a major conference.

This is all very impressive but one is left with the fear that the massed ranks now setting out to do battle against danger to environment may end up trampling one another to death. "Environment" looks like becoming a battle-cry that will be both unchangeable and universally fashionable. Everybody is in on the act. Unfortunately some of the new enthusiasm seems to spring from mixed motives.

Suspensions of this kind have surrounded the new Nato initiative, which was stimulated by President Nixon. One of his advisers, Mr Patrick Moynihan, has played a conspicuous part in selling the idea to a dubious North Atlantic Council. Mr Moynihan, the author of "Maximum Feasible Misunderstanding" has been leaning rather heavily on such suggestions as that by the year 2000, the levels of the oceans could rise by ten feet as a result of increased carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere. This content has already been increased by ten per cent by the use of coal and oil fuels; and the restoration of the balance by photosynthesis in plant life on land and in the sea may be increasingly jeopardised by human spoliation of the environment. But scientists have been unable to agree in predicting the long-term effect of a fouler atmosphere on the earth's temperature and hence on the sea level.

They have had the satisfaction of drawing a positive response from the Russians, whose representative at the UN set dogma aside and conceded that the impairment of air, water and soil was a problem that was neither resolved by communism nor incurable under capitalism. In both political systems the lesson is being painfully learned that, apart from the fact that some of the damage is irreversible, the cost of repairing damage already done is usually much higher than the cost of prevention would have been. (Yet the Russians, with the hideous example of the North

American Great Lakes before their eyes, have recently begun to pollute Lake Baikal.) Even more slowly it is being realised that the whole process is accelerating. The mess that we are making now could have catastrophic effects not in the distant future - but within a few decades.

The achievements that shine like bright deeds in a filthy world are mainly local ones. Some examples of this are; the cleaning up of the Ruhr, the revival of Britain's bird population and the checking of man-made deserts at many points. But air and water continue to carry pollutants across frontiers and across the world. The agreement reached in Brussels last November on pollution from oil tankers is so far the only general international instrument that bears directly on the problem. The need to shape a wide and effective range of such instruments is more obvious, in view of the fact that no nation will readily foot a bill for preventing its muck from reaching its neighbours, unless it gets matching assurances from other nations.

What is agreed is that we are destabilising the balance of nature in this and other ways and that where remedies are available they will mostly require action on the international scale. For this action a military alliance seems to be a curious agent. It is understandable that a bid should be made to improve Nato's image by bringing it into the business. But it would be a bad setback if this kind of public relations activity were to interfere with the urgent job of mounting the necessary international effort in the proper way. Very sensibly, the Swedish initiators of the current plan for a UN conference have emphasised that the last thing they want is to bring into being any more organisations; or to inhibit the work being done by existing ones; on the contrary, the idea is to encourage that work. Their plan, which has been broadly accepted, is to use the approach of the conference to stimulate action and then to make the meeting a brisk, eye-catching affair of no more than two weeks.



poison



from the Union Shop

MOSTLY HE JUST SITS

This article appeared in the Economist December 20, 1969. We thought it was worth reprinting. If anyone disagrees with this article, please send us your comments for the next issue.

IF MARX WENT TO MR BREZHNEV'S RUSSIA HE WOULD DIAGNOSE A CLASSIC CASE OF A PRE-REVOLUTIONARY SITUATION.

There is a young man who claims he knows for sure which country is today the sick man of Europe. According to Andrei Amalrik, the 31-year-old Russian historian who is at present growing cucumbers and tomatoes in a little village near Moscow, it is Mr Brezhnev's Russia. "I have no doubt," he writes in an essay whose full text is published in the west this week, "that this great eastern Slav empire, created by the Germans, Byzantines and Mongols, has entered the last decades of its existence." He is in fact prepared to be quite precise: the downfall of the Soviet Union will take place by 1984, and its cause will be war with China.

From outside Russia this prophecy might seem strange in a year which has seen a number of successes for Soviet foreign policy: a pacified Czechoslovakia; an acquiescent eastern Europe; a western world once again ready to do business with Russia; and, in the far east, a China down from its high horse and talking about the quarrel over the borders. Mr Brezhnev and his colleagues, who have pulled this off without actually falling out with one another, might feel they are not doing too badly. Mr Amalrik's message is that they would be wrong. He says that the Soviet regime, for all its success abroad, is growing steadily weaker and may be destroyed by its inability to renew itself and to solve the country's internal problems.

The handful of men who run the Soviet Union today—200 if you count the communist party's central committee, maybe only 25 or 30 if you take the presidium and those who hold real power but are not in the presidium—are largely ageing men who rose in office under Stalin and are therefore, because he chose them as such, mediocre conformists. They avoided the purge he was planning before his death in 1953; and the consequence is that there has been no process of renovation in the upper ranks of the party for a generation. But the Soviet Union they govern has changed greatly since 1953. It is the growing tension between a deeply conservative ruling class and a slowly modernising society that lies at the root of the Soviet Union's problem. The bulk of the new Soviet middle class is passive, but dissociated from the regime. The rest of the population—indoctrinated, disorientated and kept isolated from the world—hardly knows what it is missing, but is slowly beginning to learn. Mr Brezhnev has revived the apparatus of repression to keep this growing discontent under control. The rule of thumb the government is following is simple: do as much as is necessary in the way of repression to keep things as they are. This is not a tyranny like Stalin's, which in the spirit of genuine totalitarianism tried to make everybody think as Stalin thought. It is the weight of the dead hand.

The really depressing conclusion that Mr Amalrik draws is that this situation could in theory go on for a very long time. But he reckons that the Chinese will arrange that it does not. He thinks that China will provoke Russia into attacking it, and the

result will be a protracted war. And it will be that war which, according to Mr Amalrik, will lead to a revolt as the Russian Japanese war did to that of 1905, and the first world war to that of 1917. It is war that will produce change in Russia, he says, not a slow march of the communist system towards greater rationality in the economy and ultimately in politics. This is the hope most people still cling to; he rejects it on the ground that liberalisation can occur only when there is a plan to liberalise, or at least evidence of a systematic liberalisation in practice. The past three years have made it plain that there is no such plan or practice in Russia.

It is perhaps inevitable that Mr Amalrik should see the ultimate solution in terms of a Sino-Soviet war. Whether such a war is likely is hotly debated in the west. On the whole, those who specialise in Chinese affairs tend to say it is not, because the Russians could not hope to impose a new government on China and nothing less will really solve their problem. Other people see such a war as something a divided Russian regime might embark on as a way out of its internal and foreign dilemmas. But whatever the chances of war, it must be said that Mr Amalrik's analysis of the situation inside the Soviet Union itself rings depressingly true. Russia's leaders are trapped in a kind of frozen immobility. They know that the country needs economic reform, if only to ensure continued economic growth and to narrow the technological gap between the communist and capitalist worlds. But they realise from the examples of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia that economic reform almost inevitably leads to political reform. And that they will not countenance.

They have one hope. It is that their present system can somehow be made to work well enough to keep most people happy in a kind of socialist consumer society. This society might not be of a kind to appeal to people like Mr Amalrik—he scornfully rejects the idea of a "socialism with bare knees" of mini-skirts, foreign tourists and jazz records—but to a lot of ordinary Russians it might provide just enough comfort and security to make them forget about politics. But Russia is far from achieving such a society. Even in housing, which has clearly been given high priority, the progress is still slow. From 1959 to 1965 it is reckoned that a third of the population obtained new or improved accommodation. Yet as recently as two years ago there were, on average, more than two persons per room in the Soviet Union, a ratio far worse than that in most west European countries.

The Soviet Union's leaders need outside help to ensure the kind of growth that could help them to put these things right and make material life in their country more attractive to its citizens. That is perhaps one of the main factors behind the present drive for closer economic ties with the west. This is for Russia a political as much as an economic issue. The question is whether the Soviet economic system can make proper use of western economic aid even if it gets it.

And there is another great question about the stability of the Soviet Union. This is the growing demand from non-Russians in the Soviet Union for greater equality with the Russians. This may not be as pressing a problem at the moment as that of living standards. It may become so in a few years' time, when the Russians will lose their present numerical superiority. But to grant greater rights to the various nationalities would be more difficult for the regime than to grant ordinary civil rights. To keep such a vast country together you probably do need a very strong government at the centre. To allow its component parts any degree of real autonomy would be to invite disintegration. Mr Brezhnev and Mr Kosygin are not going to let that happen; and it is hard to see any of their likely successors risking it either. Wherever one looks in Russia, one sees a government sitting on the status quo, and lacking any mechanism for a peaceful and orderly adaption to change. That is what Lenin's one-party system has led to. But how long can you just sit on your problems?

... what's happened to the bear

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CHAMBER MUSIC 1970
The Canberra Chamber Music Society will present six concerts during 1970 in the Canberra Theatre.

Tuesday, March 17	Bartok Quartet
Wednesday, June 24	Amati Ensemble, Berlin
Saturday, July 25	Tel Aviv String Quartet
Saturday, August 15	Maureen Rones/Robert Michelucci
Saturday, Sept 26	New Sydney Woodwind Quintet
Saturday, Nov 7	Stradivarius Trio and Werner Giger

Season tickets (\$7 adult, \$4 junior (under 21)) available Box 83, GPO, or Music Lovers Shop.

LECTURER NEW GUINEA

We are looking for a graduate with an English or maths major and, preferably, some post-graduate studies in the field of education, to tutor diploma students at the Territory's forestry college at Bulolo. The subjects concerned will be English, maths and economics at matriculation level.

Gross pay will be within the ranges \$6217-\$6517 p.a. single male, \$6577-\$6877 p.a. married male, \$5789-\$6089 p.a. single female.

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46 Market St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000. 29 5151
188 Queen St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000. 67 6159
145 Eagle St., Brisbane, Qld. 4000. 33 7575
Applications must reach Canberra as soon as possible and should quote advertisement number 571.

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CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

ANU HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The ANU Historical Society is one of the largest and most vigorous societies on campus. It has much to offer both for those interested seriously in History or those who join for its wider social activities. On the academic front the society's most important task is the annual publication of *The A.N.U. Historical Journal*. This is now in its seventh consecutive year - the only university historical journal in Australia with this lofty distinction. The journal has a very high academic reputation and is subscribed to by major universities and libraries throughout the world. The society also hosts numbers of Staff-Student functions ranging from our annual Orientation Week Welcome to an energetic hockey match. One of the reasons why many non-historians join the society is to enjoy the excellent films which are shown at regular intervals throughout the year. Last year these included such classics as *Lawrence of Arabia*, *Major Dundee* and *The Wild One*.

Whether you are an historian or not, come along and find out what we have to offer.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB

The aims and ideas of this club have already been outlined in the Orientation Week Handbook.

Activities for Orientation Week include two films, which will be shown at the H-A Lecture Room I at 11.00 on Thursday Feb 26. The film on Vietnam is being screened for the final time in Canberra. The other film is an ABC documentary called "The Arms Race".

A forum on the topic "University Influence in Australian Politics - Is It Possible?" has also been organised. This is a must for freshers, as it will provide a necessary introduction to the potential effects on national politics, of political activity in the universities. Peter Samuel, the parliamentary correspondent of the "Bulletin", will present the external viewpoint, while Gerard Henderson and Peter Westmore, both prominent in student affairs at the universities of Melbourne and Sydney respectively, will speak as students.

Any enquiries may be directed to the Secretary, P.O. Box 327, Canberra City.

RUSSIAN CLUB

The Russian Club organises informal evenings which are open to all those interested in any aspect of Russian life. These evenings include varied entertainments, from Russian films to food tastings.

This year the club hopes to continue its evenings, the first of which will be held in the second week of term, on or around, March 11th, at the staff common room, in the Haydon-Allen Block (watch the notice board for the exact date, time and place). A competition will be held, for which the prize will be a bottle of Genuine Russian Vodka, short films will be shown and there will be folk-dancing, singing, devouring of borsch and munching pirogi and other Russian delicacies. All interested are welcome to this Russkii vecher.

Enquiries: the Secretary of the Russian Department.



A.N.U. HONGKONG STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

FIRST FUNCTION OF THE YEAR BARBECUE NIGHT

DATE: 7th March (Sat) Evening
PLACE: Black Mountain Peninsula
New Members Welcome
Further Information:
J. Chan extn 2010
C. Choi extn 3034



LIBERAL CLUB ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

TUESDAY 10TH MARCH
MEETINGS ROOM
DOWNSTAIRS UNION
7.30 P.M.

BE SURE TO JOIN

LAW SOCIETY

The society with the longest continuing history on campus, the Law Society, is known for its accomplishments.

"Phillistine lawyers' accomplishments", you may hear non-lawyers retort, but as the only professional faculty on campus, we must expect such comments. Since long before the revolution which gave ANU students in all faculties the right to participate in university government, the Law Society has been actively and continuously involved in the operation of the Law School. But the aim has always been to do more, and so such extra curricula events such as the Freshers' Welcome, the Annual Law Dinner, the Law Ball and Common Room Smokos have become features of the Law Calendar. We conclude our academic year with the Law Wake: an unceremonious event where the tensions of the year can be relieved over a convivial drink.

Although the Law School is situated far from the other faculties, this has not lessened Law's involvement in inter-faculty sports. Thus rowing, hockey, football, tennis, squash are played at varying levels of success and competence by the Law Society teams against all comers.

On a broader scale, the Society has for many years participated in the Inter-University Moats. These are competitive legal arguments taking the form of arguing a matter before an appellate court. The IV's are held in a different State, or in New Zealand, each year.

Membership of the Society is limited to law students, but no formal application for membership is required, since the Society's Constitution grants membership upon enrolment in the Faculty.

The ultimate status symbol and the thing which shows your exquisite sartorial taste is the Law Society tie. These are obtainable only from the Society, through the Committee members.



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P. M. Scott,
President

Julia McFarlane
Secretary

ANNUAL STAFF-STUDENT CRICKET MATCH

The Annual Staff-Student Cricket Match will be held on the University South Oval on Sunday, March 1st, 1970.

Details of the Play and Activities are:

PLAY COMMENCES 11am

AFTERNOON TEA to which

all spectators and players are invited 4 - 4.30pm

PLAY FINISHES 5.30pm

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE UNION CORDIALLY INVITES ALL STUDENTS AND MEMBERS OF STAFF AND THEIR FAMILIES TO COME ALONG TO THIS SOCIAL EVENT.

E.C.de Totth
SECRETARY TO THE UNION

Economics Club.

"DISSATISFACTION IN ECONOMICS?"

During third term in 1969, the Economics Club prepared a questionnaire which was put to Economics II and III students.

The main aim of the survey was to find out if students were dissatisfied with any aspect of their course in the Economics Department.

It was hoped that as a result of the survey some changes might be made in the Economics courses.

Of the students sitting for final examinations, 67 per cent in Economics II and 82 per cent of Economics III students filled in questionnaires. It is possible, however, that the results may be biased to a certain extent, as only those attending lectures were questioned.

A number of students, as shown by the survey, were in favour of having tutorial performance count towards final assessment. Professor Cameron, however, pointed out that students must feel free to speak out and make mistakes in tutorials or the whole system would suffer.

The survey reflected some dissatisfaction with course content and presentation, especially in Economics II. A number of students felt that the course was not related sufficiently to problems of the real world. In 1970, it is planned that more emphasis will be put on case studies on applied Australian economic problems in Economics II.

This programme will be expanded as more material becomes available. There will also be increased emphasis on national economic problems of resource allocation in Economics II.

A majority of the students in Economics III (although not in Economics II) were in favour of a system mentioned by Dr Edwards. This system would be such that there would be a number of parallel lectures with separate lecturers for each group. No lecture group would exceed 40 students, there would be three one-hour lectures each week, with a fifteen minute question time at the end of each, and a tutorial every two weeks. Since Dr

Edwards will be overseas in 1970, it is unlikely that any changes along these lines will be made this year.

Professor Cameron also mentioned that in 1970, there would be a greater attempt to co-ordinate tutorials and lectures.

The survey thus seems to have fulfilled a definite purpose. The Economics Club may run other such surveys in the future to keep a feedback channel open, so that all points of view can be put forward when policy decisions are made in the Departments.

The survey result did point up a number of areas of dissatisfaction with the present system and, as a result of this, a meeting was held between the executive of the Economics Club and Professor Cameron, from the Economics Department.

The Club Executive is pleased to report that the Department is planning a number of changes.

In both Economics II and Economics III, students expressed dissatisfaction with

the present weight given to final exams in the assessment of students. Although the majority of students felt that exams were the best method of assessment, most felt that more weight should be given to essays than at present, and that there should be more exams throughout the year to determine a student's results.

The Economics Department has now decided to make the final examination count for 60 per cent of a student's mark in Economics I and II. The other 40 per cent will be accounted for by term exams and written work. The Department does not feel that a hard and fast weighting rule for assessment should apply to all units, as units differ greatly.

Thus there will be no structural change in Economics III this year but the new unit, Mathematical Economics A, has a provision which allows a student who performs to set requirements throughout the year to not sit the annual examination.

Kenney Lin,

Honours Student

NEW GUINEA

Comfortable in their Daimlers

On the Island of Dobu in the Milne Bay District, the average income is \$5-\$10 p.a.; on a coffee plantation near Mt Hagen, the wage for pickers is about 50 cents a day; in Port Moresby workers on a farm earn \$11 a week. New Guinea, I was

told, is one of the last remaining places in the world where one can live like a gentleman, with houseboys and cooks doing the menial chores. In Port Moresby, Lae and Mt Hagen, Europeans drive around comfortably in their

Daimlers, Jaguars, and Mercedes, while the natives pile into a rickety old bus. It is the familiar picture of colonial exploitation that has been presented to European and Australian eyes for many years now. It is, in fact, totally unrealistic.

No-one could deny that there are many injustices and inequalities. This is particularly apparent in Port Moresby, where Government workers are given generous salaries and virtually rent-free houses. It is they who dominate all sectors of the Administration, the indigenous appointments being, in the main (though not completely), window-dressing. This is inevitable. There are simply not enough Papuans or New Guineans with adequate education to be able to deal with the problems of medicine, teaching and administrating \$100 million.

The situation, then, demands that Australians be in charge, and to get enough employees in the Moresby area, with its oppressive climate and uncertain future, one must offer lucrative incentives. This in its turn unfortunately means that the majority of the people going to the Territory nowadays—and this includes administrative officers, patrol officers, and most other Europeans, except teachers and some missionaries—are going there with the prime aim of making money, while helping the indigenous population to develop comes a very poor second. The position is exactly the same with the coffee planters and managers of copra plantations. Theirs is a business proposition; they are not in the Territory to act as philanthropic agents for the local population. And they are the backbone of the economy. There can be no two ways about it: if the European interests were removed from New Guinea in the near future, the economy would collapse within, at the most, one year. And with them would go the medical and educational benefits that are slowly—in the latter, very slowly—beginning to show results.

To many New Guineans, the passing of the white man and of his civilisation would be no great hardship. On islands like Dobu, the people have all they need. Theirs is an economy based on food not on cash. To most of them, \$5-\$10 p.a. is superfluous. And living so far away from the seemingly superior goods and possessions of white civilisation, they have no economic incentive to change their old traditional customs. They are content with village life as they know it. To us, it may seem slow, boring and unproductive to produce a few yams, bananas etc., catch a few fish, and apparently spend most of the day sitting around talking. We have been brought up to emphasise industry and efficiency, and we cannot understand that others may be content with another form of existence.

This, in fact, is probably the major problem in the Territory at the moment, the one that causes the most misunderstanding, illusions and dangers: the fact that the European and indigenous civilisations are so completely different. The differences are too many and varied to list here. But what we should notice is the mutual lack of comprehension of the complexities of

either civilisation. Idealistically, each European going to New Guinea should be given a thorough course in the basic beliefs and social structure of the people. Realistically, there is neither the inclination nor the facilities (except, perhaps, here at the ANU), for such a course.

From the native standpoint, there is one highly important result of this incomprehension. Theirs is a civilisation in which everything is made by hand: stone axes, houses of pandanus or some other type of reed, and so on. All of these are made in their presence either by themselves or by their relations. On the other hand, the Europeans around them drive around in cars, have goods sent to them from faraway places and, in fact, do nothing themselves. They don't plant the coffee or do any physical work around the plantation or the garden. And yet they are materially much better off. The people therefore feel cheated; they feel that the white men are holding something from them, and that if they could only find out this secret something, then they would be able to have all these goods. This was the feeling which caused the cargo cults of the 30's and immediate post-war years. And it is the same feeling which is causing the many, less publicised cults of today, most of them having as their aim, the expulsion of the white man from New Guinea, either peaceably or by death.

Between the two races, there is in general (with many notable exceptions amongst the more highly educated on both sides) a feeling of resentment. The Papuans and



... a meeting.

New Guineans want European wealth, and the European finds it hard and, in most cases, impossible to treat as an equal a native who, by his standards is indolent, irresponsible and not to be trusted. It is difficult to see how this state of affairs can be remedied. Education is, in the long term, probably the best answer. But there is neither the money nor the teachers to give education to all those who want it. And one cannot expect a nation which has for centuries brought its children up in a way that is radically different from our own to change overnight to our civilisation.

Albert Maori Kiki, one of the leaders of the Pangu Pati party, calls his book "10,000 years in a lifetime". He is one of the few who have managed to bridge the gap. And there are others who have done it. But they are only the smallest minority of the population as yet.

One does not need 100 per cent political awareness before one grants independence. What New Guinea does need if it is to go it alone, is not only a political but an administrative elite, for without officers to implement the policies, the policies themselves are worthless. At the moment, she has neither. Fifty per cent of those wanting to go to primary school are accepted; of these, 34 per cent go on to secondary education. And the standard of education is still very basic: it is the minority, and not the majority, who attain what we should call a reasonable comprehension of the English language. And yet independence — or rather home-rule — would possibly be in some ways a good

ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW

Now that the Union Jack has ceased to flutter over Africa, and the pommies have no colonies of their own left, the bastards are tramping all over our colonial empire.

The recent invader, Mr Garnett, records some interesting impressions but, in some respects, is up, to a considerable degree, the pole.

It is true that Niugini does not yet have enough educated people to run a modern state, but the thousands of educated autochthons already working as public servants would be surprised to know that they are, in the main, window dressing.

And the pub scabies, if they are included in Mr Garnett's "we", might not agree that they have been brought up to emphasise industry and efficiency, and cannot understand that others may be content with another form of existence.

In fact, just as many Niuginians are already working hard and efficiently to achieve material wealth, some Australians are sacrificing material wealth for the sake of a slack life.

Retired Officer of the Royal Papuan Camel Corps

thing, as long as it was supervised by Australia and was gradual.

Sentiments which are now being sharpened against Europeans might be channelled into more fruitful pursuit, and one learns so much more about administration and politics by being forced to put them into action oneself. But speculating about the effects of independence is useless: nobody knows when it will come or how it will come. Both of these, and especially the latter, will (probably!) have a profound effect on what happens afterwards.

I personally would not like to see full independence for at least another generation, for I believe that if we are not going to land ourselves with a repetition of Africa, we, and the New Guineans, must take things gradually and give our plans and desires time to work themselves out. But I am very much afraid that in the politics of today, time is the last thing that Papua-New Guinea will get.

A returned University student BILL GARNETT

SPORT SHORTS

sports union

The University College Sports Union was first formed in 1954. In 1957, it merged with the S.R.C. but on 2nd April, 1960 a meeting was held to revive the Sports Union as a separate entity and from thence it has gone from strength to strength.

Every full or part-time student studying for an Undergraduate degree is a member of the Sports Union.

Post-graduate students may apply for membership and no further fee has to be paid.

Staff, academic and non-academic, and graduates of any University may apply for membership.

Wives of staff members may apply for associate membership which will allow them to play tennis only.

The Sports Union is governed by the Sports Council, which consists of a President, Vice President and Treasurer, who are elected separately, six elected council members and a delegate from the

Research Students' Association and University Council.

Administration of day to day affairs of the Sports Union and implementation of Sports Council decisions are undertaken by the Executive Secretary.

Sports Union Elections will be held on 18th, 19th and 20th March. Every member of the Sports Union is entitled to vote. Voting is by ballot.

Sporting Clubs in the University may affiliate with the Sports Union. They must do so if they wish to benefit from financial assistance, intervarsity and office facilities.

A.U.S.A.

The Australian Universities Sports

Association is the co-ordinating body for the University Sports Union. It promotes University sports on a national level and deals with those problems common to all University Sports Unions.

INTERVARSITY CONTESTS

Contests are organised and controlled by the A.U.S.A. Most sports are accommodated in I.V. contests throughout the year.

BLUES AWARDS

Blues and half-blues are awarded for outstanding performance in sport. The main criteria are that the person be eligible to play in intervarsity and has played regularly with the university's first team.

new clubs

New clubs are welcomed into the Sports Union provided they show some degree of stability. If a sport interests you and it is not provided for, the Sports Union will give you all the hints about gathering others similarly inclined around you.

HEALTH INSURANCE

Each member of the Sports Union is automatically covered by accident insurance whilst engaged in organised sport. The value of the insurance is up to \$200, except in the case of parachuting and bushwalking. Teeth are covered by

the policy as are glasses, but contact lenses are excluded.

In the event of an accident, the Sports Union office must be advised within 24 hours and a preliminary notification form completed.

PUBLICITY

This is provided mainly through the press (viz Woroni, the Canberra Times, and Canberra News). Relevant information (photographs etc.) are eagerly sought by this medium. You can expect co-operation in promoting your sporting

interests by taking advantage of these facilities.

Clubs affiliated with the Sports Union are as follows:

Athletics, Australian Rules, Badminton,

Baseball, Basketball (I.R.), Basketball (womens), Boat, Boomerang Throwing, Caving, Cricket, Golf, Fencing, Men's Hockey, Women's Hockey, Judo, Karate (Wing Chun), Mountaineering, Parachute, Rifle, Rugby League, Rugby Union, Ski, Sailing, Skindiving, Soccer, Men's Softball, Squash, Surfboard Riding, Table Tennis, Tennis.

The New Executive Secretary



NAME: Neil Gray
BORN: 25.10.42, south of the Murray
Murray
MARITAL STATUS: M. Clare E.
8/9 dependants

QUALIFICATIONS:

Formal — B. Arts (History/Pols Monash)
— Diploma Physical Education (Melb)
— T.S.T.C. (Secondary Teachers' College, Melb)

Informal — ex "schoolie" (P.E./Hist Box Hill High School, Vic)
— general active participation in Australian Rules (Association), Basketball (V.A.B.A.), Baseball (V.B.A.), Karate and Cricket.
— less active participant but no less enjoyment in skiing and surfing fraternities
— business interests in fitness programmes

OBJECTIVE: To provide a full time service (advisory, chopping block etc.) for the sporting needs of the university population

CAN BE FOUND: Sports Union Office, next to S.R.C., Union Building.

club news

SKI CLUB AND A LODGE

The Constitution of the Ski Club lists its objects as being "... to maintain and promote skiing amongst members of the ANU". This year, for the first time in the Club's eight or so years existence, these objects are now capable of realization. The long-awaited, much-promised Ski Lodge is now a reality. Negotiations by the Sports Union, for the purchase of the Lodge have just been finalised.

The Lodge, called Athol, is situated in Thredbo Village. It is fairly small with beds for 14 people, and is very comfortable and livable, as members of the club who have stayed there will testify. It is only about 200 yards from the chairlift bottom station, and little more than 100 yards from the Thredbo

Hotel. The choice of distance is a purely personal one.

The Annual General Meeting of the Ski Club will be held in the Meetings Room in the Union Building (Lower Ground Floor, opposite the bookshop) on Wednesday, March 4, at 7.30 pm. Further details about the Lodge and its running will be explained then. There will also be a showing of two ski films.

So please come along, find out more about the Club, become a member and help elect your Committee for 1970. People who have racing experience are especially invited to attend.

A.N.U. GOLF CLUB

This year we offer you:

* Regular fortnightly competition

* Club Championship with trophy

* Weekly lessons by professional coach at approx. 50 cents an hour

* Social functions to be arranged

Both students and staff welcome
Enquiries to Sports Union Office

SOCCER CLUB

Runs two teams in 2nd Division. Trains Tues at 5.00pm and Thurs at 7.00pm. This year we have plans for Bar-B-Qs, a dance, and possibly a tour of Central Australia. See the world and learn how to speak in ten different languages by seeing us at the Soccer stall or by contacting:

Mike Brady (3751)
Alastair Crombie (Coombes Building)
Doug Carroll (4352)
Bob Jackson (3581)
Bill Garnett (SRC)

anu dives to victory

The very first Skindiving Intersivity Championships were held at Bermagui on the 13, 14 and 15th February this year. This nation-wide event, hosted by the ANU, had representatives from Perth, Flinders, Monash, Melbourne, Sydney, NSW, Macquarie and Newcastle, as well as the ANU.

The championships were divided into three sections — scuba, spear-fishing and scavenger. All events were well represented, and competition was strong and of a high standard.

The ANU team did well in all sections, and landed the perpetual trophy as overall winner, with Newcastle a close runner-up, and Macquarie getting the "wooden spoon" award. Glenn Cocking (ANU) won the men's spear-fishing championship by a creditable margin of 135 points, and Angela Ivanovici won the women's spear-

fishing. Angela also won the women's scuba event, and came a tie with Amanda Grey (Monash) in the scavenger hunt. Bill Dowey (Newcastle) took out the men's scuba championship, and Any Pitt (Newcastle) the scavenger hunt. Newcastle did well for itself by also winning the men's team scuba trophy.

Overall individual champions (ie those with the highest aggregate) were Bill Dowey and Angela Ivanovici.

The ANU team comprised Angela Ivanovici, Glenn Cocking, Ron Kaye, Cary Humphries, Mick Crowe, Peter Wood, Gerry Thompson, Bob Chapman and Don Poynton.

With such a good start to 1970, the ANU skindiving club has an active programme lined up for the rest of the year. First term activities start with free films on February 24th at the

Coombe's lecture theatre, starting at 6.45pm. Featured will be Ben Cropp's "Whale of a Shark" and "Challenge of the Sea", as well as "Horizons Below".

Dives will be held at three week intervals, with training sessions twice a week, starting Thursday 26 February, 5.00 pm in the diving pool at the Civic Olympic pool. These training sessions are being held to introduce newcomers to the sport, and to encourage the attainment of high diving standards which will be recognised throughout Australia.

An introductory dive is being held on Sunday, 1st March, meeting at the Steampacket Hotel, Nelligen, at 7.30 am. For transport and further details, see Angela at the skindiving stall on Library lawn, Wednesday, 25th Feb, or ask at the Sport's Union office, leaving name, address and phone number

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